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RUNAWAYS IN JEFFERSON JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE ARE COMMITTED TO THE JEFFERSON county jail, the following named negroes, as runaway slaves, viz: a woman named LOUISA, who is about 24 years old, copper color, and medium size, and in delicate health. Also her two children, HARRIETT, 5 years of age, bright copper color; and HUGH, 3 years of age, bright copper color. She claims to be free.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

April 20, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE JEFFERSON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MARTHA. She is about 25 years of age, dark brown skin, smooth skin, round full face, bad teeth, large scar on the left side of her neck, and of medium size. Says she belongs to Mrs. D. A. Whitait, near Nashville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

April 20, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE JEFFERSON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JERRY. He is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, weighing 150 pounds, black color, no beard, smooth skin, thick lips, long nose, low forehead, large lump on his back, thick kinky hair growing low down on his temples. Says he belongs to William Smith, near Shelbyville, Tennessee.

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March 14, 1863-1m.

RUNAWAYS IN LOGAN JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black color, very large head, hair grown nearly to his eyes, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free and his home is in Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.

May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 10th April, 1863, a negro man calling himself WYATT. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and has an old black coat and gray pants. Says he is free and lives in Louisville, Ky., but offers no proof of his freedom.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.

May 5, 1863-1m.

Runaways in Hart County Jail.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself CHARITY. She is about 24 years of age, dark copper color, and weighs 115 pounds. Says she belongs to Samuel Hennegan, of Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.

May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of April, 1863, a negro boy calling himself JOE. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of Mayville, Ky.

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WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.

May 5, 1863-1m.

Runaways in Woodford County Jail.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 10th day of March, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 11 inches high, mulatto skin, and of medium size. Says he belongs to Mrs. D. A. Whitait, near Nashville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.

May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED, ON THE 16TH day of January, 1863, to the jail of Woodford county, Ky., a negro slave named ALICE, who says his name is BAILEY ALEXANDER, and that he belongs to Wm. Frazer, on Walnut Bayou, in the State of Louisiana. Said negro is of black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and has a scar on his left wrist and one on his right.

Unless said slave is called for by his owner one month after this advertisement, he will be sold under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "an act concerning runaway slaves," approved March 24, 1863.

L. R. ATWELL, J. W. C.

March 17, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE CARROLL county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 26th day of April, 1863, a negro woman calling herself CHARLOTTE. She is about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather a dark copper color, weighing 140 pounds, very high forehead.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863

The following document was published in the St. Louis Christian Advocate in the spring of 1861. The dreamer is the author of "Armageddon."

A Curious Dream of the White Eagle.

MR. EDITOR: You sometimes publish curiosities as well as facts. Like an old Baptist, I once had a dream. I do not say it is an *experience*; as you choose, publish or withhold. I think it a beauty in the way of dreams. The ominous nature of the times brought it forth to my recollection; and, on reference to my diary, I find a record as follows: "January 20, 1850, Sunday; raining hard all the morning; not a clear Sunday in nearly three months. Soul happy; health good; read much; preached at eleven, and at night to the blacks, spending some hours, afterwards, in teaching them some new songs. Last night, had some very impressive dreams (see page 81.) Myself, wife and child boarding at Thompson Anderson's, Clarksville, Tennessee." I thought I was certainly wide awake. I stood upon a stream, at once clear, tranquil, and long, extending due east and west, across America. On the south side was a splendid house, amid groves of trees, some of them fruit trees. The south land was level; but some distance in the east—say three-fourths of a mile—was a high dark mountain, coming northward to the stream, and ending in a rugged bluff at the river. On the north side the banks rose steeply, sloping into hills and mountains. Along the bank were a number of tall, slender trees, of whitish bark and thin leaves. Near the top of one of them, were two men climbing—one higher than the other. Suddenly, I saw above the stream, high in the air, the Ancient of Days, or Age of Freedom, spoken of by Daniel. He sat upon the air as on a throne, and, vibrating to and fro, the world vibrated with him. Never can I forget his awfulness of state. His hair was white as wool, but short and close; though unlike negro hair, yet it was suggestive of it. His robe was white and short; his legs and arms were bare; his face was shrivelled with care and thought, but the freshness of youth was upon him; his feet, and legs, and face grew red as vermillion; possessed of omnipotence, he was in the profoundest stupor. I tried in vain to attract his notice. He paid me not the least attention. I looked, and he was gone; a snow white eagle filled his place, an eagle white as light. It floated to and fro, as did the Age of Freedom. At length its wings were motionless; it stood upright in the air, and floated between two dead trees, standing in the water. Here, utterly unable to move, I saw it in the greatest agony. It was making numberless and rapid circles with its head, beak, and neck, to the tail feathers of the north side. Drawing closer, I observed the cause of its agony. Its tail was divided, one half to the north, and the other to the south; his front was turned to the east. The south side feathers were black, or black and white, or brown and glowing. They were associated, but disassociated; they did not lie evenly together, but one was raised above another as the feathers may be in a fan. One black feather of the tail shot out distinct from the others in advance, and stood partly aloof, lying across several. The feathers seemed to be both loose and tangled—those on the border of the tail seemed more united than the others. I thought it strange that an eagle should have a tail half black and half white, and more singular that the tail should be in such a flutter, and so violent in its movements; for its feathers struck the air with such force as to shake the world. The north and white side remained white, and, I think, unbroken. To these the head made its appeals. On one side of the eagle were two trees, whose tops were dead, but their lower branches green. These were on the south side. In front of the eagle, some distance, were two huge and lofty trees, of heavy foliage and interlacing branches.

After waiting some time in great sympathy with the eagle, and marking the air darken, and the great mansion lessen, and its groves partly within the two men I saw upon north trees called for help for the eagle. After some delay, some one approached it; and, raising his head to adjust the feathers, the eagle suddenly fell to a level, and began to use his wings—still the tail was not yet united. At this juncture, the feathers of the south side began to fall compactly together; and the black wreath still glittered among them. Soon, all fell to a perfect and equal level with the north feathers. Then suddenly, the first black feathers coalesced with the other Southern feathers, and all grew white together; one black feather stood out after the others. The eagle, as he flew, passed under the crest of the united trees before him, dipping down as he went under, and rising a little as he passed. It was just under this arbor, that the last south side feather coalesced with the others, and all grew white together. It was under these two trees that the north and south divisions of the tail coalesced in full, compactly coming together as a unit again, after a violent division.

After the eagle passed the trees, each stroke of his wings was quicker than its predecessor, till too rapidly to be distinguished. The eagle, also, grew in size as it did in rapidity, and in brightness as in size, every feather of its body sent forth streams of light, like jets of stars, till the river, the earth and the skies were in a blaze of glory. It passed the gloomy mountain of the South; Armageddon came—the new Jerusalem came down—I mingled with the saints—and the eagle, spreading over the world, dissolved in a universal and solid glory forever, &c., &c.

INTERPRETATION.

1. The Age of Freedom and the White Eagle were the United States.

2. The division of the tail was the actual vital division of the Union.

3. The one black feather in advance was one Southern State revolting in advance of others.

4. The three, four, five, six or seven black feathers were other States separately revolting—their separateness, and yet their association shows separate and associate action.

5. The dead tree, or trees, by which the division occurred, may prove to be a President and Vice President of the United States.

7. The two trees, partly dead and partly green, may be a President and Vice President discrowned by half the people. The two trees under which the eagle's tail, united, may be a President and Vice President under whose administration the divided States may coalesce and re-unite on equal rights.

8. The circles of the head of the north tail feathers may be appeals to the North States.

On some points I may be in error—certainly I am in doubt. The times make this old dream and exposition curious, if not interesting. If my verity as to its occurrence at the time stated were doubted, vouchers as to its relation ten years ago can be produced, as well as ridicule of it in public prints at the time.

I merely send it to you as a curiosity of sleep.

SAMUEL D. BALDWIN

The Condition of Ireland.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland some time since commissioned Dr. Nelson Hancock to examine into the condition of Ireland, and ascertain the truth of statements made concerning the misfortunes of the Irish. He has just printed his report, in a pamphlet of eighty-nine pages, under the title "Progressive Decline of Irish Prosperity." His inquiries have been directed to three points—population, cultivation of land, and prosperity as shown by banker's returns and investments in stocks, railways, &c.

It is certain that there has been a considerable decrease in the population of Ireland in the last twenty-two years. According to census returns the total population of the island was in 1841, 8,175,124; in 1851, only 6,552,385; and in 1863 still less, namely, 5,798,233. In twenty years the decrease amounted to 2,376,891, or twenty-nine per cent of the whole population.

Dr. Hancock endeavors to show that this remarkable decrease is entirely owing to emigration, and, according to his figures, it would appear that while there has been a positive loss of nearly a third of the population of the island, there has been an actual increase of births over the deaths, during twenty years, of three-tenths of one per cent per annum. He remarks that the emigration consists, to a great extent, of young marriageable persons, and the land thus loses not only them but their increase. He points out, too, that in the last twenty years the rural population of England and Scotland has suffered similar though not equal diminution.

In the twenty years preceding 1861, he calculates that seven hundred thousand persons have emigrated from Ireland to England and Scotland; and two million one hundred and ninety thousand to other countries. This gives a total of two million eight hundred and ninety thousand emigrants out of a population at no time equal to eight and a quarter millions—an astounding exodus indeed; and the more surprising if we remember the fertility of the island, and the fondness of the Irish for their homes.

Lack of capital, irregularities in the tenure of lands, and lack of manufactures in proportion to the population, are the apparent causes of the decline in the prosperity of Ireland. Lack of capital makes it impossible for the tenant farmer or the landowner to compete with the high farming of his neighbor across the channel, where farmers are also capitalists. The consequence is less thorough cultivation, lower rates of wages to the laborers, less machinery used, and smaller returns to the farmers and the landlord.

The lack of manufactures forces the Irish to till the soil. Thus, according to a report quoted by Dr. Hancock: "It appears that in Great Britain the agricultural families constitute little more than one-fourth, while in Ireland they constitute two-thirds of the whole population; that there were in Great Britain, in 1831, 1,055,982 agricultural laborers, in Ireland, 1,131,715—although the cultivated land of Great Britain amounts to about 34,250,000 acres, and that of Ireland only to about 14,000,000. We thus find that there are in Ireland about five agricultural laborers for every two that there are for the same quantity of land in Great Britain. It further appears that the agricultural produce of Great Britain is more than four times that of Ireland."

The report shows a serious falling off in the amount of land under crops during the last two years—1860, 1862; not less than 208,444 acres less in the last year than two years before. There has also been a decrease in the same period in the quantity of live stock, whose estimated value in 1859 was £35,368,250, and in 1862 only £31,204,525. This was a loss of nearly twenty-one millions of dollars in three years in only one item of a people's wealth.

Dr. Nelson gives tables, from which it appears that the capital of Ireland, in live stock, Government funds, bank deposits, and investments in railways, amounted in 1841 to about £60,000,000; in 1859 to about £120,000,000, and in 1862 to £112,000,000.

Dr. Hamilton opposes the theory of a progressive and regular decline of prosperity in Ireland, and maintains that notwithstanding the vast emigration, the island has increased in wealth till within two years. He adds: "As to the immediate cause of the decline of the population, there is little difference of opinion that it was the failure for a series of years of the potato, which forms the chief food of the people, and the abundance and cheapness of which enabled the population to exist on the wretched wages that prevailed before 1846. This cause was beyond any human power to control."

Narcisse. "The price is beyond all reason."

Valsin. "I demand that sum according to the usages of the dramatic law."

Narcisse. "Come, let us compromise the matter, there are faults on both sides."

Valsin. "Good."

Narcisse. "I have stole twenty-five kisses."

Valsin. "Yes."

Narcisse. "Well, then, I offer to return them."

Here the Court lost its gravity, and the judge dismissed the case, referring the matter to a higher court of justice.

DREADFUL CASUALTY AT A GRAVY COAL MINE—TWO MEN AND A BOY SUCCOCATED—

An awful casualty occurred Thursday in a coal mine seven miles from the city on the Gravois road. The mine is one hundred feet deep, but within ten feet of the surface is a platform of plants. While three small boys were playing about the mouth of the mine, one of them, William Crac—eight years of age—missed his footing and tumbled into the pit, landing on the platform. The other boys, aged four and five, immediately ran away and screamed for help. Three men, Thomas Watkins, George Horn and John Christie, hearing the alarm, flew to the mouth of the pit and commenced descending by a rope to rescue the boy. As they reached the bottom they all dropped, suffocated with the gas. John Christie fell on his back, and the other two fell head foremost. Meantime the greatest consternation occurred among the persons around the mouth of the pit who had gathered about the scene of the disaster. To defend the mails of the Peterhoff

would be to raise such a question which would be irritating to an extreme degree not only in reference to the British Government, but to all neutral commercial States.

I think, further, that the reservation in my note of the 31st of October, in regard to simulated or forged mails, is sufficient for ample protection to the rights of the United States, and that it would be inexpedient and injurious to the public welfare to search the mails of the Peterhoff unless there is reason to believe that they are spurious and simulated.

I have therefore to recommend that in this case, if the district attorney has any evidence to show that the mails are simulated and not genuine, it shall be submitted to the court.

If there be no reasonable ground for that belief then they (the mail bags) be put on their way to their original destination.

[Signed.] W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Approved: A. LINCOLN.

[Signed.] A. LINCOLN.

A Curious Surgical Case.

A curious surgical case occurred on Wednesday, at Mount St. Vincent Hospital. Robert Brown joined the Ellsworth Zouaves upon their first organization, and was by Col. Ellsworth appointed a Sergeant at the first battle of Bull Run. While charging a rebel battery his company was broken up by a body of Union artillery in rapid maneuvering, and while rallying his men, Brown was shot in the back of his head. He fell, and when he recovered consciousness, he was groping about in perfect darkness, as he was stone blind. Some rebels found him and asked him what regiment he belonged to. Knowing the intense hatred felt for the Zouaves, he replied that he belonged to the 11th New York. "Why, your regiment," was the reply, "crossed the river yesterday afternoon." He had supposed that the battle was still going on, as he was not conscious of the twenty-four hours that had elapsed after his injury, and again overwhelmed with the intelligence he sank senseless upon the ground. When next he recovered consciousness, it was the third day after the battle, and he was roused by finding persons cutting a belt from around his body and searching his pockets. He was finally taken to Richmond and placed in a hospital, where a large piece was taken out of his skull, but without giving much relief. Supposing that he was going to die, he made known the fact that he was by birth, a Virginian, and sent for his attorney.

The latter offered to take him home and nurse him carefully if he would swear allegiance to the Confederate Government. This he refused, and his father, cursing him left him to die.

To punish him as a Union Virginian, he was sent to the Libby Prison and kept there for five months. Three times he was set down for exchange, and then it was countermanded. Finally he was exchanged, and had to go into the hospital at Baltimore.

Getting better, he rejoined his regiment at Newark News, but was again taken sick, and was discharged.

Since then he has been under medical treatment, as his head still occasionally gave him trouble, but although his doctors were men of ability, they did not cure him. A few months ago he became connected with the police, and did duty, of course, faithfully, but exposure brought on another attack of illness, and yesterday at St. Vincent Hospital, he submitted to a surgical operation, which resulted in the extraction of a large flattened leaden ball from within the skull, near the spinal cord. He is now doing well.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Rules for Hugging and Kissing on the French Stage.

One M. Narcisse, an actor, appears before a *Juge de paix* of Paris, charged with having kissed an actress upon the stage more frequently and more violently than the exigencies of the play required. He says:

"Monsieur, I am a dramatic actor. I play the parts of lovers in the theatre of the Banlieue. My parts oblige me to be extravagantly passionate, excited and enthusiastic. I am obliged occasionally to make love to women of all ages, of all sizes, of all conditions of life, actively, perseveringly, sometimes for a couple of hours together. Love-making may become laborious. *Monseur le Juge*, and even repulsive and annoying, if one is obliged to do so. Well, sir, and you will believe it, all my fire, devotion, my artistic, amorous skill, so unceasingly addressed to the pit, has made me into grief. I gain only 100 francs a month for running away with young ladies and making love to confirmed coquettes, and they want me to pay 150 francs for articles delivered. For kisses, Monsieur, 150 francs for one man to pay for such trifles! That is what M. Valois demands of me, for, in fact, kissing his wife on the stage, while playing my *role*."

The report shows a serious falling off in the amount of land under crops during the last two years—1860, 1862; not less than 208,444 acres less in the last year than two years before. There has also been a decrease in the same period in the quantity of live stock, whose estimated value in 1859 was £35,368,250, and in 1862 only £31,204,525. This was a loss of nearly twenty-one millions of dollars in three years in only one item of a people's wealth.

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[Signed.] GEO. L. HARTUFF, Major-Gen. Vols. Comd. 23 Army Corps.

[Signed.] J. M. HARTUFF, Major-Gen. Vols. Comd. 23 Army Corps.

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[Signed.] J. M. HARTUFF, Major-Gen. Vols. Comd. 23 Army Corps.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....JUNE 5, 1863.

Union Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of ADAIR.

For Lieutenant Governor,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of OLDHAM.

For Attorney General,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of FRANKLIN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of CLAY.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
THOMAS S. PAGE, of FRANKLIN.

For Register of Land Office,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of HART.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of FRANKLIN.

For Congress,
HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

We are very fond of Gen. Rosecrans, but cannot, because of the admiration we have for him as a General, agree to or pass unnoticed, everything he may see proper to write on the subject of politics. In a recent letter to "My Dear Father Edward," he says, with reference to slavery and the war, that "until it (slavery) is utterly extinct, this war cannot, from the nature of things, cease;" and we infer from the drift of his letter that he favors its destruction, and will do anything to accomplish this result. We see that in a portion of his command, some of his subordinates are already introducing a new system, by which they change the status of the slave, into that of hired laborer, by which the citizen of Tennessee, which State is not embraced by the President's proclamation, is compelled to pay his own slaves.

We differ from Gen. R. *toto calo*. Until a comparatively recent date no one, outside of the radical Abolitionists, believed that the destruction of slavery was necessary to the preservation and restoration of the Union. The late Congress, the President, his Cabinet, almost the entire press, and a very large majority of the people, pledged the nation to the principle of the Crittenden Resolution, in which, among other things, it was, in substance, declared that this war was not waged for the purpose of destroying State institutions, meaning thereby the institution of slavery as well as all others; and it is well known that up to the issuing of the proclamation of September, the President in all his communications with committees, Senators, and others, declared that he did not have the power to interfere with slavery.

But leaving all this aside, we think it unfortunate for the Union cause, that a General in whom the people have had such confidence, should now be mingling in the political discussions of the day, and that he should hold it out as one of the objects of this war to destroy slavery—that it is henceforth to become an anti-slavery war. We do not believe that this war can be ended upon this figure. An anti-slavery war cannot restore the Union. It is folly to attempt to nationalize Abolitionism, just as it is ridiculous on the part of the rebels to impress their principles upon the whole nation. Massachusetts doctrines will not suit the American nation, any more than South Carolina politics.

Generals ought to let politics alone. Let them follow the example of McClellan and avoid these entangling party issues. The experience of Hunter, Fremont, Butler, and some others, ought to make them wise. Let this be a war for the Constitution and the Union, and the whole people will unite in its support. Let it not be held out to the world that it is a war to destroy the institutions of States.

As in the days of the revolution, there were found men base enough to defame Washington. So now we find the Philadelphia News speaking of McClellan as a "humbug," "traitor," and "coward." The slander of such blackguards is praise

Candidates.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, is now put forward in some of the Eastern papers, as the coming man for the next Presidency, upon the platform of uncompromising hostility to the rebels in the South, as well as the abolitionists of the North. The platform is a good one, and may win, but it is too early to commit ourselves to any man. Let us put down the rebel armies first, and then have a good old-fashioned contest for office.

Gen. W. B. Franklin has, it is stated, consented that his name may be used, by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, for Governor, provided they adopt a war platform. Franklin is a good man, and as true a patriot as he is an accomplished General. He has the patriotism and talent to honor any office.

Gen. McClellan has been mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor in Ohio. This must not be. The nation needs McClellan in the field, where Providence and the people intend to have him ere long. The contest on hand is too mighty for the men now at the head of our armies. We need some man of the order of Washington to bring it to a successful and glorious termination. From our very souls we believe McClellan to be the man, who is eventually

to bring us out of the trouble which presses upon the nation. He is the hero of the age, morally, as well as in a military sense, he is the first man of the nation. He possesses all the elements of true moral greatness; and while the Fremonts, the Butlers, the Hunters and others, are passing into contempt, he is rising in public estimation.

Col. D. W. LINDSEY.—We learn from Gen. Garrard's letter, to which we have referred in another column, that this accomplished and gallant officer was wounded in the late battle before Vicksburg. It is said that he is bruised in the arm and foot. The injuries we hope are not so serious as to deprive the army of his valuable services, as he is considered one of the best officers in the army. He was, we learn, acting Brigadier General.

We learn, also, from the same letter, that G. W. Willis, of the 22d Ky., was slightly wounded, not dangerously, as reported. Also that Denby Bergen was wounded in the foot, and that Sol. Parker's leg had been amputated, and he has since died.

We await, with painful anxiety, the details of the casualties in the gallant 22d, in which this community has an especial interest, as many Frankfort boys are in it, and were, doubtless, in the thickest of the fight.

General Wilcox.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter, in noticing the fact that General Hartsuff takes the place of General Wilcox, with great truth, says of the latter, that his "administration of the Department has rendered the utmost satisfaction and has been creditable to him in the highest degree. During the stay of Gen. W., in our midst, he has made many warm friends who will part with him reluctantly, and whose best wishes will accompany him. He is an estimable gentleman and a gallant soldier."

General W. is a gentleman and soldier of a high order. Every one who has had official or social acquaintance with him speaks in the highest terms of admiration. The good wishes of the people of his district follow him to the field of more active and honorable service.

We are indebted to D. P. Faulds, of Louisville, for the song and chorus written and composed by Will. S. Hays, entitled "Marian Gray." It is dedicated to Miss Mary Ormsby.

"This is the strangest world we ever lived in. At a recent meeting in New York, Gerritt Smith, who has been a crazy Abolitionist for 20 years, avowed that he is "in favor of the restoration of the Union, even if such restoration should involve renewed power to slavery." This is the sentiment of the patriot, and we congratulate the county upon the return of this very excellent man (for he is a fine man in all respects except his politics) to reason. Mr. Smith places such high value upon the Union that he will take it at any cost. While the abolitionists in general, estimate it so cheap that they are not willing to have it in some contingencies. This latter class is larger than some of their papers are willing to admit, but few of them yet have the hardihood to avow it. Conway, late member of Congress, however, comes out with plainness, and in the utter absence of sense and patriotism in his avowals, shows that he is at least honest in his letter. Commenting on Smith's position he says:

"As to the Union, I would not give a cent for it, unless it stood as a guarantee for freedom to every man, woman and child, within its entire jurisdiction. I consider the idea that every thing must be sacrificed to the Union utterly preposterous. What was the Union made for? That we should sacrifice ourselves to it? I, for one, would beg to be excused. As things stand, I would sacrifice the Union to Freedom any morning before breakfast."

Notwithstanding the Abolitionists we intend to fight out this war and restore the Union. We intend to restore the Union in any event. We love the Union, and the people love it too much to prescribe conditions.

At the meeting of the National Union Association of Covington on Friday night, May 29, it was stated by Adjutant-General Finnell, that only one thousand and fifty-five men are required to fill the quota of this (the Sixth) Congressional District, under the late call of the President for troops. There are ten counties in the district, as follows: Kenton, Campbell, Bracken, Pendleton, Harrison, Grant, Boone, Gallatin, Carroll and Trimble. Pendleton, we learn, lacks but fifteen of having filled her quota, under all four of the calls for soldiers. Kenton will have to raise about one hundred and fifty. Boone is the furthest bound of any county in the district. It is believed, however, that with proper exertion, all the counties will be able to furnish the number of men required by them, by volunteering, and thus avoid the conscription.

The Grand Jury at the late Term of the Scott Circuit Court, refused to find an indictment, either for murder or manslaughter, against General James F. Robinson, for the killing of A. B. Barkly several months since. The testimony in the case clearly vindicated General R. for the act.

Geo. W. Rathbone has been elected President of the State Bank of Indiana, to succeed Judge McCulloch, resigned. Mr. Rathbone was, at the time of his election, President of the branch bank at Evansville, of which he was ten years Cashier.

If J. D. POLLARD will consent to be a candidate for City Judge at the ensuing election he will receive the support of MANY UNION VOTERS. May 5th, 1863.*

The 7th Ky. Infantry at Vicksburg.

Col. James H. Garrard, of this city, has received a letter from his brother, Gen. Theophilus T. Garrard, at Vicksburg, from which we are enabled to give the list of casualties in his old regiment, the 7th Ky. It was one of the first regiments enlisted in this State, has seen much hard service, and in every action and skirmish, has vindicated the valor of the mountain population. The regiment has been greatly reduced by hard service, and the long list of casualties which we give below, attest, not only the severity of the conflict, but the desperate daring and bravery of the men. This list can be relied upon.

List of killed, wounded, and missing of the 7th Kentucky Regiment at the battle of Champion Hills, May 16th, 1863: Jas. M. Sebastian, sergeant major, knee; leg amputated. Jeremiah Meadows, private, co. F, killed. William H. Davis, private, co. F, thigh; severely. A. J. Barnett, private, co. F, taken prisoner; since paroled. Jas. Richmend, private, co. F, missing; since paroled. Thos. Wilson, captain, co. D, killed. Wm. A. Williams, private, co. D, right breast; severely. Martin Flanery, private, co. D, right shoulder; slightly. J. M. Culton, sergeant, co. D, taken prisoner; W. W. Duck, private, co. D, taken prisoner; Squire Robinson, private, co. D, taken prisoner; Alfred Wilson, private, co. D, taken prisoner; these four men were paroled, and were at Milliken Bend. Wm. J. Baker, private, co. I, killed. John Marlow, private, co. I, leg; amputated. Harlan Gambrel, private, co. I, hand; slightly. Wm. R. Disney, sergeant, co. H, killed. Daniel Pruitt, private, co. H, side and breast; mortally. Jas. L. Hemphill, private, co. H, hip; slightly. Abraham Haynes, sergeant, co. K, leg; severely. Jesse C. Speaks, 1st sergeant, co. K, face; slightly. Daniel Sutherland, private, co. K, foot; severely. Wm. Ball, private, co. K. Jas. Stinson, 1st sergeant, co. G, left shoulder; slightly. Woodward Little, private, co. B, hip; severely. List of killed, wounded, and missing of the 7th Kentucky Regiment at the battle in rear of Vicksburg, May 22d, 1863: E. C. Treadway, captain, company A, bruised in the head. Martin V. Barker, private, company A, knee; severely. A. C. Thacker, private, company A, thigh; severely. E. R. W. Cox, corporal, company A, arm; severely. A. J. Stewart, corporal, company A, face; slightly. Jeremiah Farlor, private, company A, thigh; slightly. Wilbur Bowman, private, co. A, leg and thigh; slightly. Brandy Begley, private, company A, thigh; slightly. James Schoeler, private, company A, breast and face; slightly. Wm. N. Tucker, corporal, company A, thigh; hand; slightly. Thomas Sparks, private, company A, face; slightly. Stephen Mescal, private, company A, right side; slightly. Wm. Sandlin, private, company B, killed. Fox Jones, private, company B, arm and shoulder; severely. Jerry Fields, sergeant, company B, left breast; mortally—since died. John W. Anderson, private, company B, missing. Benjamin Ragles, private, company C, chest; severely. Eyal Brewer, private, company C, neck; severely. John Brewer, sergeant, company C, side; slightly. John Lucas, private, company C, head; slightly. Thomas Robinson, private, company C, thigh; slightly. James Sparks, sergeant company C, hand; slightly. Elish Jackson, private, company C, chest; slightly. J. W. Cook, private, company C, thigh; slightly. Robt. Broughton, 1st sergeant, company E, arm; severely. Dennis, private, company E, killed. Dillon Asher, private, company E, foot; severely. Hugh Valentine, private, company E, foot; severely. Felix Hibbard, corporal, company E, head; slightly. Granville Hacker, private, company E, hip; slightly. Abel Cobb, private, company E, missing—supposed killed. John Smallwood, private, company E, hip and hand; slightly. Thos. Buchanan, 1st lieutenant, company F, groin; severely. Geo. W. Harmon, 2d Lieutenant, company F, thigh; severely. M. S. Eaton, private, company F, killed. Sam'l. W. Steele, private, company F, killed. Edward Taylor, private, company F, killed. F. M. Jones, corporal, company F, thigh; severely. John Andrews, private, company F, right shoulder; severely. Benjamin Spurlock, private, company F, left arm; slightly. M. S. Meadows, private, company F, thigh; severely. Thomas Earles, private, company F, shocked; severely. Granville P. Ellis, private, company F, hand; slightly. W. E. Snyder, private, company F, thigh; amputation necessary. J. H. Kennedy, private, company F, mouth and shoulder; severely. Joseph Smith, private, company F, leg; amputated. David Cummins, corporal, company F, right hip; slightly. Solomon Smith, corporal, company F, head and knee; slightly. Robert Payne, private, company F, hip; slightly. James Butcher, private, company F, temple; slightly. John Harmon, private, company F, back; slightly. John Craig, private, company G, killed. Henry Tugge, private, company G, leg; severely. Molvin Knight, corporal, company G, foot; severely. Cornelius Gatliff, corporal, company G, breast; severely. Peter Perkins, private, company G, arm; severely. James Barnes, private, company G, hip; severely. Thomas J. Bradford, private, company G, foot; severely. Moses McClelland, corporal, company H, killed. Jacob W. Carroll, private, company H, killed. S. T. S. Cook, private, company H, shoulder; slightly. Ebenezer Goodin, private, company H, thigh; slightly. John Lockard, private, company H, hand; slightly. Elijah Nelson, private, company H, ankle; severely. Birch Ricketts, private, company H, hand; slightly. Lawson Reeder, private, company H, leg; slightly.

James M. Messer, corporal, company H, thigh; slightly. Jas. Patterson, private, company I, missing. K. M. Parson, corporal, company K, arm; slightly. Arthur Boruff, private, company K, jaw; slightly. Alfred Girtman, private, company K, finger; slightly.

DEAD, Col. Jas. W. Craddock, Sixteenth No. 14, Officers' Hospital, in this city. Col. Craddock was a popular and brave commander, and deservedly possessed the confidence and love of his men, who will miss him sadly now that he is gone. Thus they pass away, one by one, the brave, noble defenders of a glorious country's honor—lost to us and the nation forevermore.—*Lou. Jour.* June 3.

Col. C. was at the battle of Shiloh, as a Captain in the 20th Ky. Vols. His gallant and distinguished conduct was specially commended by Gen. Nelson. His meritorious conduct there won for him the position of Colonel of the 16th Ky.

Col. C. was well known to the citizens of Frankfort. He was one of the best officers in the service. Having taken an early stand for the Union, he was one of its noblest and most faithful champions. He stood high as an officer, and possessed not only the confidence of his superiors in command, but the love of his men. He was a man of a high order of physical and moral courage—fearing no danger, and daring always to do what he thought was right. His memory will be cherished by the many who knew, by personal acquaintance, his noble qualities, and the State will mourn the loss of one of its best officers.

Col. C. was buried with the honors of war on yesterday. The remains were attended to the grave by the 2d Maryland and a large number of citizens. We hope that some friend will furnish, at an early day, a more extended notice of the deceased.

Judge Williams, who was detained at home by the illness of his child, appeared on the bench yesterday. We regret to learn that his child died.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Bottom vs. Hart's adm'r, Boyle; affirmed.

Commonwealth vs. James Roberts, Hasty; affirmed.

Same vs. John Roberts, Henry; affirmed.

Same vs. White, Ballard; reversed.

Hamilton vs. Commonwealth, Franklin; affirmed.

Winn vs. Martin (of color), Clark; reversed.

ORDERS.

Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company vs. Rogers, Christian; rule against appellants to execute bond for costs.

Clarke et al vs. Haskins et al, Laure';

Hawkins et al vs. McNeal et al, Laure';

Hawkins, Sallie A. (2) vs. McNeal et al, Laure';

Hawkins, Mrs. Mary vs. McNeal et al, Laure

DOCKET

OF THE

COURT OF APPEALS;

SUMMER TERM, 1863.

First Day...June 1st.

Commonwealth vs. Turner.....Madison.
Same vs. Grady.....Marshall.
Same vs. Roberts et al.....Henry.
Same vs. Same.....
Same vs. White.....Ballard.
Same vs. Rowland.....Lyon.
Brown vs. Commonwealth.....Jefferson.

Second Day...June 2d.

Norris vs. Doniphon et al.....Mason.
Bottom vs. Hart's adm'r.....Boyle.
Montgomery vs. Hansford.....Lincoln.
Pennington's ex'r. vs. Tucker.....
Colvin's heirs vs. Bruce.....
Hill et al. vs. Jackson et al.....
Montgomery vs. Bendict.....
Stone vs. Harris' trustee.....Madison.

Third day...June 3d.

Collier et al. vs. Higgins et al.....Plaski.
Haleb vs. Flinn.....Rockcastle.
McNeill et al. vs. McNeill.....Laurel.
Hawn vs. Johnson.....Knox.
Fuller vs. Vermillion.....
Tinsley vs. Watkins.....
Fourth day...June 4th.Rice vs. Rice.....Haran.
Bowman vs. Sewell.....Brentt.
Roark et al. vs. Back et al.....Lewis.
Doty vs. Bruce et al.....Lewis.
Pearce's heirs vs. Perkins.....Caldwell.
Pettit's adm'r. vs. Cruce's adm'r.....
Calvert vs. Sasseen.....
Fifth day...June 5th.Radford vs. Chamberlin et al. Christian.
Henderson & Nashville R. R. Co. vs. Rogers.....
McCarty vs. McDaniel et al.....
Bibb vs. Tomberlin et al.....Hopkins.
Trice et al. vs. Russell.....Pendleton.
Applegate vs. Applegate.....Pendleton.
Patterson & Co. vs. Byrd.....Christian.

Sixth day...June 6th.

Letcher vs. Ingram.....Henderson.
Burbank vs. Barrett et al.....
Gregory vs. McFarland, who sues.....
Shaffer vs. Royster.....
Tomlinson vs. Tomlinson.....Hickman.
Byasse vs. Reese.....
Sloan vs. Clark.....Fulton.

Seventh day...June 8th.

Davidson et al. vs. Howell.....Fulton.
Stevens vs. Winston.....
Miller vs. Owens.....
Newton vs. Prather.....
Hardy vs. Harrell.....Calloway.
Curd's ex'r. vs. Nuckles.....
Thompson & Wallace vs. Jarrett.....McCracken.

Eighth day...June 9th.

Flournoy et al. vs. Cook et al. McCracken.
Brennan vs. Grief et al.....
Wood & Calhoun vs. Cobb.....
Pea vs. Minter.....Graves.
Ross vs. Wolfe.....
Hudnall vs. Shelby.....Livingston.
Alsobrook vs. Ramey.....
Newman, trust, &c. vs. Johnson.....

Ninth day...June 10th.

Huskis' adm'r. vs. Burke et al. Livingston.
Hays et al. vs. Hughes et al. Union.
Powell vs. Delaney.....
Cobb vs. Stewart et al.....
Lee vs. Lee.....Davies.
Bartley et al. vs. McKimion's adm'r. vs. W. C. Johnson.....
Burke vs. Claybrook.....

Tenth day...June 11th.

McKinney's vs. Daniel.....Davies.
Beckley et ux. vs. Davidson.....
Dorsey vs. Houston.....McLean.
Stinson's ex'r. et al. vs. Grubbs' adm'r. et al. vs. Grayson.
Sheat vs. Geoghegan.....Hardin.
Same vs. Ditt's adm'r. vs. Percifull vs. Mulhall.....
Percifull vs. Mulhall.....

Eleventh day...June 12th.

Buckles vs. Laumer.....Hardin.
Ditto's ex'r. vs. Shuck.....
Cofers. Waterbowl.....
Bielek et al. vs. Wright et al. Larue.
Wathen vs. Huber & Jones.....
Young & ad'm'r. et al. vs. Overton et al. Meade.
Richardson vs. Burbage et ux. Payne vs. Richardson.....
Twelfth day...June 13th.Richardson vs. Barrett.....Hart.
Com'th. for use of Wagoner, vs. Gavin et al.
Foster et al. vs. Wade.....Simpson.
Hays vs. Lucas et al.Warren.
Underwood vs. Hayes.....
Forbes vs. Bradshaw.....Edmonson.
Rice's adm'r. vs. Sullivan.....Mason.

Thirteenth day...June 15th.

Estill vs. Baily.....Fleming.
Bates vs. Dupper et al.
Taber's adm'r. vs. Lyons et al.
Mills vs. Tully.....
Daugherty vs. Smith, Wilson & Co.
Peck vs. Barnes et al.
Armstrong & Throop's. Harman et al.
Patty et al. vs. Alexander et al. Madison.
Branham vs. Branham's adm'r. Lewis.
Fairburn et al. vs. Means et al.

Fourteenth day...June 16th.

Gray vs. Gould.....Greenup.
Smith et al. vs. Logan.....
Hughes' heirs vs. Patton et al.
Same vs. McGuire's adm'r.
Bryan et al. vs. Darlington et al.
Edwards vs. Cobb.....Green.
Bukeman vs. Smith et al.

Fifteenth day...June 17th.

Powell vs. Osbourne's adm'r.Washington.
Hays' adm'r. et al. vs. Hays.....
Graham et al. vs. Riley.....
Mitchell's adm'r. vs. Mitchell.....
Alford vs. Hardin.....
Baker vs. Steinberg.....
Passmore vs. Harris.....Mercer.

Sixteenth day...June 18th.

Green vs. Goodwin et al.Marion.
Monroe vs. Sam.....
McNeill & Co. vs. Same.....
Thompson et al. vs. Healy.....
Phillips vs. Clark et al.
Thomas vs. Koy.....
Allen et al. vs. Brown.....Nelson.
Troutman vs. Barnes.....
Bradshaw vs. Brashears' heirs.....
Seventeenth day...June 19th.Nelson et al. vs. Miller.....Jefferson.
Pegard et al. vs. Keller.....
Heineberger vs. Bramer.....
Austin vs. Kellar.....
Wood vs. Wright's adm'r.
Jones et al. vs. McCleavy et al.
Geoghegan vs. Jewett.....
Hastings & Harley's. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

Eighteenth day...June 20th.

Spieglebader vs. Werne et al.Lou. Chancery.
Lewis et al. vs. Harris et al.
Huffman's ex'r. vs. Thomas.....
Sayre vs. Lou. Ben. Association.
Heidebeck, Seagood & Co. vs. Merkly & Co. et al.
Figg vs. Murphy.....
Brown vs. Story's adm'r.

Nineteenth Day...June 22d.

Gordon vs. Blotz et al.Lou. Chancery.

Same vs. Lou. City.....
Alexander vs. W. Stillwell's adm'r. et al.
Same vs. Stillwell et al.
Obst vs. Montgomery.....
Hostetter et al. vs. Lou. & Portland R. R. Co.
Randolph et al. vs. Bashaw et al.Teenth Day...June 23d.
Franck vs. Hays.....Lou. Chancery.
White et al. vs. Lou. City.....
Stern vs. Freeman.....
Riley et al. vs. Shields et ux.
Smith vs. Robinson et al.
Same vs. Cope & Co. et al.
Hoke vs. Penton.....
Thomas vs. Downing.....Oldham.
Jesse et al. vs. McCracken, et al.Henry.Twenty-first Day...June 24th.
Berry et al. vs. Randell.....Henry.
Smith et al. vs. Jarvis et al.Sheby.
White vs. Booker.....
Neal vs. Hickman et al. by guardian.....
Bayse vs. Mershon et al.
Foster et al. vs. Grigsby et al.Clarke.
Willis et al. vs. Lewis et al.Twenty-second Day...June 25th.
Graves et al. vs. Sallie.....Fayette.
Overton's ex'r. vs. Gibson.....
Hunt's assignee vs. Davidson's trustee.....
Northern Bank of Ky. et al. vs. Keiser et al.
Rodes vs. Letcher's trustees.....
Johnson's ad'm'r. et al. vs. Wisme's ex'r.
Steale vs. Toddhunter.....Twenty-third Day...June 26th.
Lilly vs. Pettitt (R. H.).....Fayette.
Same vs. Same (B. F.).....
January vs. Marshal et al.Bourbon.
Shropshire et al. vs. Shropshire's adm'r.
Talbott vs. Winchell use of, &c.
Whitney vs. Sudduth et al.
Randall vs. Shropshire.....Twenty-fourth Day...June 27th.
Skillman et al. vs. Muir's ex'r.Bourbon.
Broadwell et al. vs. Broadwell's adm'r.Harrison.
Magee vs. Rodman.....
Boswell vs. Reed & Sons.....
Smith et al. vs. David et al.
January et al. vs. Henry.....Twenty-fifth Day...June 28th.
Hicks & Craig vs. Eggar.....Harrison.
Walden vs. Ewing et al.
Lair's ex'r. vs. Lair's ex'r.
Ogle vs. Clough's adm'r. et al.
Anderson vs. Curry.....
Stover et al. vs. Cook.....Pendleton.
Knight vs. Coggage.....
Combs et al. vs. Harberson.....
Elliott vs. Woodson.....Twenty-sixth Day...June 29th.
Howard et al. vs. Glass.....Scott.
Ballinger et al. vs. Flocke.....
Griffith & Atkins vs. Wilgus et al.
Sixteenth Day...August 1st.
Nicholls vs. Cornwell et al.Jefferson.
Fifteenth Day...August 2d.
Sayre & Co. vs. Lamden & Hidden.....
Sixteenth Day...August 3d.
Hornsby vs. Swift.....Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-first Day...August 12th.
Lou. City vs. Lou. Gas Co.Lou. Chancery.
Griffith & Barkley vs. Same.....
Beatty vs. Sinclair.....
Dehoney et al. vs. Hunt.....
Same vs. Farmers' Bank of Ky.Twenty-seventh Day...August 4th.
Reed et al. vs. Reed's adm'r.Hardin.
Dorsey's adm'r. vs. Harris.....Twenty-eighth Day...August 5th.
Shean vs. Wither's heirs.....Hardin.
Gray vs. Wright.....Hickman.Twenty-ninth Day...August 6th.
Rowan's creditors et al. vs. Rowan's heirs et al.Lou. Chancery.
Donaldson vs. Barrett et al.Henderson.Twenty-third Day...August 2d.
Rogers et al. vs. McCoy et al.Greenup.
Tugge et al. vs. Gilbert.....Garrard.Twenty-fourth Day...August 4th.
Reed et al. vs. Reed's adm'r.Hardin.Twenty-fifth Day...August 5th.
Shean vs. Wither's heirs.....Hardin.Twenty-sixth Day...August 6th.
Rowan's creditors et al. vs. Rowan's heirs et al.Lou. Chancery.Twenty-seventh Day...August 7th.
Terry et al. vs. Hazlewood.....Jefferson.Twenty-eighth Day...August 8th.
Nicholls vs. Cornwell et al.Jefferson.Twenty-ninth Day...August 10th.
Sayre & Co. vs. Lamden & Hidden.....Lou. Chancery.Sixteenth Day...August 11th.
Hornsby vs. Swift.....Lou. Chancery.Sixty-first Day...August 12th.
Lou. City vs. Lou. Gas Co.Lou. Chancery.Sixty-second Day...August 13th.
Shrader et al. vs. Phillips et al. by guardian.....Lou. Chancery.Sixty-third Day...August 14th.
Bardsley vs. West & Muhling et al.Lou. Chancery.Sixty-fourth Day...August 15th.
Brookinridge's ex'r. et al.Sixty-fifth Day...August 16th.
Grayson et al.Lou. Chancery.Sixty-sixth Day...August 17th.
Same vs. Assignees U. S. Bank.Lou. Chancery.Sixty-seventh Day...August 18th.
Howard et al. vs. Glass.....Scott.Sixty-eighth Day...August 19th.
Hornsby et al. vs. Landenburg.Lou. Chancery.Sixty-ninth Day...August 20th.
Taylor vs. Gray.....Kenton.Sixty-eighth Day...August 21st.
Dressman's adm'r. vs. Menzies et al.Kenton.Sixty-ninth Day...August 22d.
Jameson vs. Gregory's ex'r. et al.Kenton.Seventy-first Day...August 24th.
Arthur vs. Kennedy.....Kenton.Seventy-second Day...August 25th.
Davis vs. Turner.....Lewis.Seventy-third Day...August 26th.
Smith, trustee, &c. vs. Bright's ex'r. et al.Mercer.Seventy-fourth Day...August 27th.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Seventy-fifth Day...August 28th.
Ostman et ux. vs. Gray et al.Kenton.Seventy-sixth Day...August 29th.
Crutcher vs. Perkins.....Nelson.Seventy-seventh Day...August 30th.
Shelbyville Board Internal Improvement vs. Searce.....Shelby.Seventy-eighth Day...August 31st.
Wallace et al. vs. Sharp.....Christian.Seventy-ninth Day...September 1st.
Hughes vs. Clifton.....Union.Seventy-fifth Day...August 23th.
Dean et al. vs. McDowell.....Owen.Seventy-sixth Day...August 24th.
Perry vs. McKe.....Seventy-seventh Day...August 25th.
Little vs. Daugherty et ux.Morgan.Thirty-second Day...July 8th.
Sewell vs. Hitt's adm'r.Carroll.Twenty-ninth Day...July 9th.
Dillon et al. vs. Garnett et al.Boyd.Twenty-eighth Day...July 10th.
Davis et al. vs. Wilder Jr. & Co.Twenty-ninth Day...July 11th.
Babbitt, Good & Co. vs. Borders.Lawrence.Twenty-ninth Day...July 12th.
Belcher vs. Barrett & Powers.Twenty-ninth Day...July 13th.
Merrill vs. Holbrook.Carter.Twenty-ninth Day...July 14th.
Katchiffe vs. Friend.Johnson.Twenty-ninth Day...July 15th.
Jameson vs. Gregory's ex'r. et al.Kenton.Twenty-ninth Day...July 16th.
Arthur vs. Kennedy.Kenton.Twenty-ninth Day...July 17th.
Davis vs. Turner.Lewis.Twenty-ninth Day...July 18th.
Smith, trustee, &c. vs. Bright's ex'r. et al.Mercer.Twenty-ninth Day...July 19th.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 20th.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 21st.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 22d.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 23d.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 24th.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 25th.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 26th.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 27th.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 28th.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 29th.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 30th.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 31st.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 32d.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.Twenty-ninth Day...July 33d.
Britten et al. vs. Garret et al.Boyd.

Twenty-ninth Day...July 34d.<br